

New York Evening Post.
AND THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES
AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
The plan for supplying the Bank of
England with specie under pretence of
relieving the embarrassments of the mer-
chants of New York, is worthy of the
great genius who presides over their des-
tinies. It is eminently calculated to
drain the specie from the United States
at this moment, and to provide for period-
ical drains in future. It is equally cal-
culated to produce recurrence of pressure
and panics. It places the merchants at
the mercy of the bank, whenever its
bonds shall become due, and what is ne-
ver lost sight of by that institution, it
brings in somewhere about two hundred
per cent. a month interest for the loan of
its credit. In addition to this, it gains for
Mr. Biddle the applause of the gentle-
man thus relieved from present difficulty,
at the cost of future ruin, and the charac-
ter of a great public benefactor besides.
There can be no doubt that there is at
this moment, an understanding, not to
call it a conspiracy, between the Bank of
the United States and the Bank of Eng-
land, to filch from us the specie acquired
by the wise measures of Gen. Jackson.—
They are kindred institutions, and equally
combining the incongruous and incompat-
ible characters of a commercial body,
and a political engine. So long as the
Bank of the United States wields such an
enormous capital, under any adminis-
tration, we shall have nothing but a misera-
ble succession of contractions and ex-
pansions, redundant excess of issue, and
sudden withdrawals of credit, panics,
pressures, and all the long train of evils
we have endured ever since the people
and Government of the United States re-
fused to fall down and worship the Pa-
per Calf, gilt with gold.
In the management of the Bank of the
United States Mr. Biddle is now little bet-
ter than the tool of the British Bank, the
British bankers, and the British aristoc-
racy. He is their representative here; their
proxy in voting in his own directors, and
himself as president. The Barings, alone,
are proprietors of millions of the stock
of this Bank, and their support is indis-
pensable to its very existence, for, if they
were to sell out, and withdraw their funds,
the institution could no longer sustain it-
self. It would become bankrupt.
With regard to the connection of the
Bank of the U. S. with the Bank of Eng-
land, it is one of a close affinity of
views, interests and conduct. Each is
equally interested in keeping up the
abuses of its monopoly, each has equal-
ly expanded its loans and issues until
both are tottering on the verge of bank-
ruptcy; and each is equally interested in
keeping up this spurious substitute for
real value, to the entire exclusion, if pos-
sible, of any circulation but that of its
own. Further than this, the Bank of
England, by means of its patronage,
has, by new great houses in London,
enabled them to engross nearly all the
business, not only of the United States,
but the Indies. These, by the advances
of the bank, have drawn the entire
business into their hands, was formerly
diffused through the mercantile commu-
nity of Great Britain. The great mono-
poly has begotten other great mono-
poly, and thus it is monopolies engender
and perpetuate other.
The Bank of the United States, in like
manner, has its agents of monopoly here
in England. The Messrs. Biddles in
Philadelphia, and others in the different
commercial cities. I have heard it
stated that the former have at this mo-
ment the management of one half the
capital of this bank, and that they are
investing it in coal mines and other specu-
lations of enormous magnitude. Who-
ever is the agent of this institution of
\$5,000,000, must of necessity, with the
vast means at his disposal, greatly influ-
ence, if he does not entirely control, the
rate of stock, bill of exchange, and other
business transactions. He will, in addi-
tion to this, be able to centre with him-
self a great portion of this business, and
establish little less than monopoly, in
whatever line he may select for his opera-
tion.
It is obvious, that separated as these
two great monopolies are, by a wide
ocean, and acting in spheres so different,
they can seldom come in conflict with each
other. They are the scourges of separate
nations and as it is the instinct of mono-
poly to combine rather than to compete
with each other, there is every probability
they have entered into an alliance of that
mutual defence and defence against the
policy of Gen. Jackson, which it is evident
bears hard upon the Bank of England.—
I do not wonder at this course in the lat-
ter, it being in conformity to a justifiable
rule of self defence, but that so patriotic
an institution as the former, one so benev-
olent, so considerate, and so liberal, headed
by a man who "goes for the country"
with such commendable uniformity, should
thus consent to become the catspaw to the
other, in schemes of universal mono-
poly, connected with plans for maturing
a universal bankruptcy here, by draining
the specie which alone wards it off at this
moment, might be a subject of surprise,
were it not for the past lessons which we
have received from that quarter.
We see this plan indicated in the daily
effusions of the federal organs, bank or-
ators, and bank dependents. One says,
"The determination of the Bank of Eng-
land, and the British capitalists, is to
force the return of the precious metals
back into England from the United States
and they will succeed. The importation

of specie into the United States has been
forced in disregard of the laws and wants
of commerce, and at a heavy loss. It
was not wanted here." No doubt "they
will succeed" if the Bank of the United
States and the federal organs can give
them success.
Another organ affirms that "very large
sums of the precious metals were brought
here where they were not wanted." And
a third denounces the specie, most espe-
cially "because it prevents specie return-
ing to this city." For what, think you,
reader? "preparatory to its shipment to
Europe."
All these, and hundreds more, who may
be always found in opposition to the inter-
ests of their country when they come in
conflict with those of England, harmo-
niously unite in denouncing specie. One
might suppose that, literally interpreting
the scriptures, they really held money to
be the root of all evil, did not their uni-
form conduct forbid such a conclusion.—
They labor under a hydrophobia of specie,
and doubtless not one of them would
receive payment for an advertisement in
the precious metals, unless he could get
nothing else. Thus, the Bank of Eng-
land, the Bank of the United States, the
British bankers, their agents here, the
poor bamboozled American merchants,
the federal orators in and out of Congress,
together with the bank newspapers, all
harmoniously unite in denouncing the only
currency contemplated by the framers of
the Constitution. There is a general
conspiracy to place the power of paper
money in perpetual despotism over the
people of both countries—to substitute
rag barons in place of the federal nobility
to fasten around us the ancient chain of
dependence on England, by making us
the mere footballs of its banks and bank-
ers, to whose tender mercies we have been
surrendered by the late benevolent ar-
rangement of Mr. Biddle, for the relief of
the commercial community.
AMERICANUS.
NEW YORK, April 12.
FUGITIVE SLAVE.—Yesterday the Re-
corder's office was crowded to excess, on
account of the arrest of a colored man
named Dixon, claimed to be a fugitive
slave. The claimant is a Doctor Allender,
of Baltimore, who says the real name
of the accused is Jacob Ellis. Mr. Dres-
ser, counsel to the Abolitionist Society,
appeared on behalf of the prisoner, and
contended that he was not the man al-
leged to have absconded. So well did
the learned Counsel seem convinced of
this, that he caused Doctor Allender, the
claimant, to be arrested while in court, on
a charge of false imprisonment. He has
given bail to answer the charge in the
sum of \$500. Mr. Morrill, counsel for
the claimant, wishing further time to pre-
pare witness, the further consideration of
the case was postponed until this morn-
ing at eleven. It has caused great ex-
citement among the colored people.
APRIL 13.—Rescue of the alleged fugi-
tive slave.—Yesterday morning the ex-
amination of witness in the case of Dixon
the alleged fugitive slave was resumed.—
Mr. Phoenix the District Attorney and
Mr. J. Morrill appeared for the claimant,
Doctor Allender; and Mr. Dresser de-
fended the prisoner. The claimant alleges
that the accused is his slave, and that
about five years ago he absconded from
Baltimore. On the part of Dixon, wit-
nesses were called to prove that he had
been a resident of this city, as a free man
for upwards of fifteen years, and that he
is not and never has been a slave. The
examination continued in the Recorder's
Office until two o'clock, when owing to
the dense crowd of colored people who
thronged the hall, it was deemed prudent
to adjourn to the chamber of the Court of
Sessions. On removing to the latter place
a general rush took place, and every
seat was occupied in a few minutes.—
The sprinkling of white and black faces
presented an interesting spectacle, as they
stood ranged like the keys of a piano
forte. The examination of witnesses was
continued until three o'clock at which
time the Recorder adjourned the Court
until one o'clock to-day. The officers
then proceeded to convey the prisoner to
Bridewell. In doing so it was necessary
to pass through the park, where nearly
two thousand colored people were assem-
bled. As might have been supposed the
prisoner was rescued from the officers.—
Justice Bloodgood seeing how the matter
stood rushed from the police office with a
posse of officers, and succeeded in seizing
the accused by the collar. But the exertions
of the magistrate were of no avail,
for a powerful negro seized his legs and
others beat him on the ribs in such a man-
ner as to compel him to relinquish his
hold. Dixon then made good his escape
and ran down Duane street, followed by
his friends. The officers retreated into
the police office, dragging with them sev-
eral persons who had assisted in the rescue.
Among them were R. C. Waldron,
Esq. a member of the bar of this city.—
Mr. Waldron the officer, charged him
with having been very active in assisting
the prisoner to escape, in doing which he
tore his (Waldron's) coat nearly off his
back. Owing to the dense crowd we did
not hear the gentleman's defence. He of-
fered to give bail to answer the charge.—
Mr. Bloodgood said he would not take
bail for a less sum than ten thousand dol-
lars. Bail to the amount of 5,000 was
offered and refused. The gentleman even-
tually procured bail to the amount requir-
ed. A number of colored people were
then committed on a similar charge.
Having disposed of these, the magis-
trate assembled the officers, and despatch-

ed them to recapture Dixon if he could be
found in the city. Officers; Merrit, Ho-
mant, Sparks, Bowper and others, pro-
ceeded to the lower part of Duane street;
where it was said, Dixon was concealed.
After a long search they succeeded in
ferreting him out. He was concealed in
a coal hold in the yard of Mr. Arthur, a
jeweller, who, however had no knowl-
edge of the fact. Dixon made no resis-
tance, and was reconducted to prison.—
The excitement during this scene was un-
paralleled and it is a great wonder that
no lives were lost.—*Union Telegraph.*
MOBILE, April 27.
SOME OF THE EFFECTS.—A highly re-
spectable gentleman from Virginia, was in
this city a day or two since, on his way
home from Mississippi, and gave some
facts in relation to the money affairs which
were well worthy of serious considera-
tion. He is well known here by gentle-
men from his neighborhood in Virginia,
to be worth about \$1,000,000. He had
been to Mississippi to purchase a planta-
tion. He saw some strange things there.
A plauter had about 30 negroes taken by
the Sheriff and sold at auction. There
was a crowd assembled—but one or two
bidders were found. The 30 negroes
were knocked off for a little more than
four thousand dollars. The crowd gar-
thered about the purchaser and warned
him not to pay for the negroes, for he
should not have them—their neighbor's
property should not be thus sacrificed.—
The consequence was, the negroes went
back to their master. At Vicksburg, he
found an acquaintance with 20 or 30 ne-
groes for sale. The man could get no ne-
ney for them, and actually had to apply
to the Virginia gentlemen for a loan of
money to pay his board bill with. He
saw at Vicksburg some negroes up at
auction—cash sale. A likely looking
fellow was bid for until \$350 were offered.
Not another bid could be had. The own-
er then stepped up and changed the
terms of sale from cash to twelve months
credit, with ample security. The bid-
ding raised like electricity. The same
fellow was knocked off at \$1625.
The gentleman arrived at New Orleans
in company with a fellow Virginian, and
there they got out of cash. The gentle-
man tried to dispose of a draft on the
bank at Alexandria, for a few hundred
dollars to carry him home, and showed a
certificate from its cashier, that he had
\$12000 deposited in its vaults. But all
to no purpose, he could raise no money
in New Orleans in that way. Well, he
and his friend came to Mobile. They
found a friend here who knew them well,
and that friend undertook to get the re-
quisite sum of money for them to go home
with, for a draft on the Alexandria bank.
He worked like a silk-worm for hours,
and was about giving up in despair, when
fortunately he found another Virginian
who wished to make a remittance to Alex-
andria, and had deposited a few hun-
dred dollars in the Branch of the State
Bank here to purchase a draft with. The
business was done and Mobile money was
obtained. But then, as Mobile money
would not answer to travel with out of
Alabama, the gentleman was anxious to
get most of it exchanged for Georgia,
Carolina or United States money. For
this exchange, away went his friend here
upon the dog trot all over town for hours,
offering two, three and four per cent.
for the kinds of money wanted. At last he
succeeded in procuring enough to begin
the journey with, and the Virginia mil-
lionaire has left us.
SMALL BILLS.—The following is extract-
ed from a report of the proceedings of the
House of Assembly of this State on Thurs-
day last.
SMALL BILLS.
Mr. Robin-on, from the Bank committee,
to which was referred the bill to repeal the
act prohibiting the circulation of bank notes
of a less denomination than \$5, reported
that the committee were unanimously of
opinion that it ought not to become a law—
and the bill went on the general orders.
What will become of us if such excessive
stupidity be unanimously persevered in? A
measure which might somewhat palliate
our present distresses. "The committee are
unanimously of opinion, ought not to be a
law." The time is fast approaching, nay, is
arrived, when those legislators will see the
best commentary on their conduct, in the
most abject misery in their constituents.
We have never heard, either here or in
England, the suppression of the small note
circulation justified, on any other ground,
than that it compelled the Banks issuing
large notes, to keep a certain amount of
specie, which served as a basis, and made
the redemption of the latter more secure.
Now we ask what kind of a basis is that
which at one moment will not bear the
weight of a feather, as at present? When
specie is more valuable than bank notes,
it will be demanded, and as long as this lasts,
no amount of specie, short of the amount of
notes, is a sufficient basis. When the reverse
is the case, any or no specie is a sufficient
basis, for it will not be wanted. This basis
has been written about and talked about,
without those using the terms taking the
trouble to give to it in their own minds, any
definite meaning.
Another attempt will, however be made,
to induce the Legislature to allow the Banks
to issue a credit currency in such amounts
as they may find the citizens of this State
willing to receive and exchange among them-
selves. And a petition to this effect is now
lying at the Merchants' Exchange and at the
Bankers' Association office, for signa-
tures.—*N. Y. Cour. and Eng.*

Commercial Courier.
CAMDEN, S. C. MAY 6, 1837.
To the public.
Our citizens has for some time been subjected to
much inconvenience for the want of a public chan-
nel of communication which is so essentially ne-
cessary in a community like ours, almost altogeth-
er Commercial. Trusting therefore to their wants
and willingness to sustain a PAPER for this pur-
pose, Mr. JONES & Co. became the purchasers of
the CAMDEN JOURNAL PRESS, from which
will now be issued THE CAMDEN COMMERCIAL
COURIER, devoted exclusively to Commerce, Agri-
culture and Amusement. In order to ensure satis-
faction, no expense or trouble has been spared in
obtaining steady and competent workmen. We
therefore trust, that a liberal public will afford that
patronage which, the Proprietors, by their undivided
attention, will endeavor to merit.
The first No. of the COURIER will be sent to
all the patrons of the JOURNAL, which if not return-
ed will be considered subscribers, and the Paper
regularly sent to them.
The accounts of the JOURNAL are left in our
hands for collection. Those indebted are therefore
requested to call and settle the same, or forward at
our risk, the amount due by Mail.
The pressure in the money market is beginning
to be felt in every portion of the country and by
all classes, every branch of business seems to be
more or less impeded, and the state of things grow-
ing worse every day—we are glad, however in
times like these, to have it in our power to say that
notwithstanding the amount of Cotton purchased
at high prices in our town the present season, and
the very heavy stocks of goods yet on hand, our
mercantile community will still continue to sustain
that character for commercial integrity for which
it is so well known and to which it is so justly en-
titled.
At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank
of Camden, S. C., held at their Banking House on
Monday last, the following Gentlemen were elect-
ed Directors for the ensuing year, viz—
Col. McWILLIE, Esq.
Col. JOHN CHESNUT,
J. M. DESAUSSE, Esq.
HALL T. MCGEE, Esq.
PAUL F. VILLEPIEUE,
JOHN WORKMAN, and
WILLIAM ANDERSON.
We are informed that the Stockholders, were
well satisfied with the condition and management
of the Bank—of which they have given the best
evidence, by a resolution, which we see they have
adopted to increase the present capital \$100,000
The Governor has made the following appoint-
ments for this District, viz:
John Smart, Esq. Justice of the Quorum.
James R. McKain, Justice of the Peace.
William R. Young, Coroner.
The Machinery for Lang, Douglas & Anderson's
Cotton Factory is received and will commence
operations in a few weeks with a thousand spindles.
It is beautifully situated about a half mile from the
town on as fine a stream as any in the State, pre-
sented, of a mile in length one of the handsomest
ponds in the southern country. We hope it may
prove to our enterprising citizens a profitable
source.
Our readers will find in another column an ad-
vertisement for workmen, for the purpose of mak-
ing the necessary improvements in our River,
which, Col. Walker the Superintendent, has, for
several days been examining. The River is at this
time unusually low, and consequently in the best
order for the commencement of the work, which
we hope will not long be delayed for want of
hands.
On the 25 ult. a meeting of the Merchants of
New York was held, to take into consideration
the causes of the present pressure, and to devise
such measures of relief as may be thought most
expedient.
A Committee of fifty was appointed to proceed
forthwith to Washington, to submit to the Presi-
dent the proceedings of the meeting which is
contained in the following proposition:
1st. A repeal of the Treasury Circular.
2nd. A suspension of suits upon Custom House
Bonds, till January next.
3d. The early convocation of Congress.
It is stated in one of the French Papers, that
Prince Victor (son of Lucien) Bonaparte, whose
sentence of death has lately been commuted by the
Pope to banishment, had on the 17th February,
sailed for America.
A communication by steam boats has been open-
ed between Rotterdam and Havre which is con-
nected with the line from Havre to New-York, at-
tending at the same time an opportunity of going
from Rotterdam to Paris in forty hours.
The members of the Carmelite Convent at Bal-
timore received the proceeds of the late Fair which
amounted to Three Thousand Four Hundred Dol-
lars, which we cannot but consider a FAIR REMU-
NERATION.
We have received the April number of the Sou-
thern Literary Messenger of 64 pages, containing
selections of the most chaste and entertaining mat-
ter. We have not as yet been able to give it that
perusal that we wish, and therefore have laid it by
for a leisure moment, when we will be better able to
appreciate its merits. A copy will always be kept
open at our office for inspection.
A slip from the New Orleans Commercial Bul-
letin, (by Express) informs us that a large majority
of the Mississippi Legislature is unfavorable to a
Stop-Law, or a Law invalidating existing contracts.
This says the Bulletin.
We regard as a good omen, and antici-
pate that the wisdom of the legislative
body of that State will do much towards
re-establishing order & confidence among
the citizens, besides providing some safe

and honorable plan for affording gradual
relief to the public distress, without the
necessity of resorting to so injurious and
unjust a measure as the creation of a Re-
lief Law. The experience of Kentucky in
the adoption of Relief Laws ought to
stand as a permanent warning for all the
rest of the western States, and after the
losses, injuries and sufferings which her
citizens experienced by their operation, it
was to have been presumed no State would
ever again think of their adoption.
It is bad enough for those who have
laid themselves under heavy liabilities, to
suffer from the consequences of one of
those sudden reverses in the prosperity of
a State, which must occasionally take
place, without entailing by legal enact-
ments, a similar misfortune upon all whom
have, under a firm belief in the validity
of contracts, become creditors for large
amounts to the unfortunate. If men will
go in debt they should make up their
minds to run risk of consequences, and
for the civil authorities, because they have
unexpectedly met with disastrous results,
to screen them from the obligations im-
posed on all debtors, is to encourage fraud,
dishonesty and injustice. What is right
or proper in the case of a portion of the
citizens of a State should always be so in
the case of an individual, in order that
the laws may be equal, yet were any State
to grant a special privilege to an individ-
ual to go free from the payment of his
liabilities for a particular period, on the
plea that he had been unfortunate and had
not, while involving himself, anticipated
the occurrence of difficulties which would
prevent the fulfilment of his engagements,
the measure would be spurned at by the
public at large as unjust in the extreme,
and well calculated to bring all legislative
authority into contempt. There can be
no circumstances which in our opinion will
justify a State in freeing her citizens from
the faithful execution of their contracts.
Contracts should be held as sacred and
binding by governments as the very prin-
ciples upon which those governments are
based, and the moment a different senti-
ment begins to prevail, the stability of civil
institutions becomes questionable.
Were the question properly investigated,
we doubt very much whether strict secu-
rity would not place it beyond the power of
any legislature to annul and modify exist-
ing contracts. Such a power we regard as
being more properly vested in the people
themselves, and to be exercised solely by a
convention. Some may argue it is true,
that relief laws do not in reality, impair
contracts, and being intended for the ad-
vantage of citizens, are among the admis-
sible acts of a legislature, whose duty is to
make laws for the benefit of the citizens
of a State. But it should be remembered
that any alteration of a contract, however
slight in its nature, implies a power to make
a further and greater change, until eventu-
ally the contract should be virtually an-
nulled or so far modified as to be nearly in-
valid. There is not nor can be any medium
ground, and the moment a contract is
touched, the same power may destroy its
force entirely. But were it now possible for
a legislature to exercise the past power over
contracts, the propriety of such a course is
rendered doubtful from the fact that no
benefit may result from the change, while
on the contrary much injury may be done.
No one doubts, we believe, at this day, that
Kentucky suffered more real injury from the
operation of her relief laws, than all the
benefit her distressed citizens received by
their aid; on the contrary, admit that
they were a curse to her, instead of a bene-
fit. And with the experience of one State
to start upon as a basis, the beneficial ten-
dency of relief laws may likewise be set
aside, leaving, as we think, no ground upon
which to argue in their favor.
MEXICO.
The following is an extract of a letter
from a correspondent of the Baltimore
Gazette, dated 28th ult.
"Never," says he, "has a revolution
exhibited itself under a more formidable
aspect than the last. On the 10th of this
month, Mexico was threatened with a con-
test of the most frightful character. The
whole population encumbered the squares
and principal streets. All the stores were
closed; the doors barricaded, and each one
with the most fatal coldness waited the signal
for pillage. Horses, carriages, sellers, pea-
ceable persons, all had disappeared to give
room to a wild population, vomited forth by
the faubourgs!
The government exhibited a great deal
of vigor: in a moment the great square was
covered with troops, who drove back the
people from all quarters. Numerous patrols
were placed in all directions, and the unfor-
tunate people, ignorant of their great force
were driven, chased away without obtaining
the least satisfaction or justice.
"You cannot conceive to what a state of
misery this beautiful city is reduced. The
government do not pay any thing, do not
even to the army which defended it. The
soldier, the employe, the pensioned widow,
are all dying with hunger! The more the
public distress augments, the high r is the
price of provisions; and a sack of corn is
sold at \$15, which is more than three times
its value. Another grievance not less dread-
ful, is the abuse of the copper coin. The
republic is flooded with Cuartillos. It seems
there are no more dollars, at least they have
disappeared to so great an extent that mer-
chants lose 40 per cent upon the change in
copper. It was to remedy this evil that the
sage and wise deputies took into consid-
eration the public calamities, though it alone
necessary to change the value of the quartil-
los, making them worth one half of their
nominal value; and this they did by the law